

tions are liable to be cancelled whenever the Government thinks fit to do so. In Czechoslovakia, where, in 1925, 5 per cent of the Jews were aliens, as also in Vienna, their naturalization is being carried out in accordance with the rules laid down by the Peace Treaty. In 1931, 2230 Jews were naturalized in Czechoslovakia, and in Vienna 21,750 during 1920-1926.

In Egypt, in 1927, 65-5 per cent of the Jewish population were aliens (chiefly French, Italian, and British subjects).

This is explained by the fact that Jews who entered Egypt as aliens, or without nationality, were loath to give up the privileged position they enjoyed as foreigners. For the same reason the Jews born in Tunisia are anxious to be granted French citizenship, which is facilitated by the law of 1923; between 1924 and 1930, 5265 of these were naturalized.

The second complaint, *i.e.* discrimination against the Jews in the matter of official appointments, etc., is directed against Roumania and Poland, and in a lesser degree also against Austria and Hungary. But the climax was reached in Germany, when, in the spring of 1933, the Nazi party came into power. They passed a law forbidding "non-Aryans" to hold official positions, and they carried through wholesale dismissals of Jewish officials, professors, teachers, judges, etc.

The third complaint is directed primarily against the Hungarian and Roumanian Universities; next against those in Poland where the *numerus clausus*, formerly in force in Tsarist Russia, is continued in practice. In Hungary it was officially annulled in 1928 as a result of a complaint addressed to the League of Nations by the Jews. But the Jews in Hungary are still in an inferior position as regards admittance to Universities,, since preference is given to the children of officials and members of other professions among whom the percentage of Jews is small. In Poland they are in a similar position, more especially in the medical profession. The scholarships offered by the State in Poland and